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# USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS



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# USSR WORLD TRADE

## FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES FOR AUGUST COMPARED

### Rates Compared

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, August 1984 on page 19 and Number 36, September 1984 on page 21 carries the exchange rates issued by the USSR State Bank under the rubric "Bulletin of Exchange Rates of Foreign Currencies" as of 1 August 1984 and 22 August 1984 respectively.

Name of Currency	Exchange Rate in Rubles	
	1 Aug.	22 Aug.
Australian dollars per 100	68.82	69.96
Austrian schillings per 100	4.09	4.10
Albanian leks per 100	11.94	11.94
Algerian dinars per 100	16.15	16.15
British pounds sterling per 100	108.72	109.02
Argentine peso per 100	1.42	1.22
Afghan afghani per 100	1.61	1.61
Belgian francs per 1,000	14.21	14.25
Burmese kyats per 100	10.16	10.16
Bulgarian leva per 100	105.26	105.26
Hungarian forints per 100	5.65	5.65
Vietnamese dong per 100	10.47	10.47
Ghanaian cedis per 100	2.33	2.33
Guinea syli per 100	3.42	3.42
GDR marks per 100	31.25	31.25
FRG deutsche marks per 100	28.71	28.79
Dutch guilders per 100	25.40	25.52
Greek drachmas per 1,000	7.37	7.37
Danish kroner per 100	7.87	7.91
Egyptian pound each	1.15	1.15
Indian rupees per 100	7.23	7.23
Indonesian rupiahs per 1,000	0.78	0.78
Iraqi dinar each	2.59	2.59
Iranian rials per 100	0.90	0.90
Icelandic kronur per 100	2.69	2.69
Spanish pesetas per 1,000	5.08	5.08
Italian lira per 10,000	4.67	4.65

Dinar of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen each	2.38	2.38
Rials of the Yemen Arab Republic per 100	15.08	15.08
Canadian dollars per 100	63.19	63.33
Yuan of the People's Republic of China per 100	35.75	35.75
Wons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea per 100	69.44	69.44
Cuban pesos per 100	90.00	90.00
Kuwaiti dinar each	2.79	2.79
Lebanese pounds per 100	13.80	13.12
Libyan dinar each	2.81	2.81
Malaysian ringgits per 100	35.10	35.10
Mali francs per 1,000	0.94	0.94
Moroccan dirhams per 100	9.65	9.36
Mexican pesos per 1,000	4.18	4.18
Mongolian tugriks per 100	23.92	23.92
Nepalese rupees per 100	5.12	5.12
New Zealand dollars per 100	41.11	41.11
Norwegian kroner per 100	9.98	10.00
Pakistani rupees per 100	5.75	5.75
Polish zloty per 100	1.67	1.67
Portuguese escudos per 1,000	5.69	5.69
Romanian lei per 100	12.05	12.05
Singapore dollars per 100	38.59	38.59
Syrian pounds per 100	20.54	20.54
Somali shillings per 100	5.05	5.05
U.S. dollars per 100	83.15	82.40
Sudanese pounds per 100	62.65	62.65
Tunisian dinar each	1.08	1.08
Turkish lira per 1,000	2.21	2.21
Uruguayan pesos per 100	1.48	1.48
Finnish markkas per 100	13.77	13.77
French francs per 100	9.36	9.37
Czechoslovak korunas per 100	10.00	10.00
Swedish kronor per 100	9.91	9.92
Swiss francs per 100	33.75	34.45
Sri Lanka rupees per 100	3.41	3.27
Ethiopian birrs per 100	39.91	39.91
Yugoslav dinar per 1,000	5.49	5.31
Japanese yen per 1,000	3.38	3.42

#### Early August Changes

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian Number 33, August 1984 carries on page 12 a 150-word article by Ye. Zolotarenko entitled "Our Commentary" which notes declines in 17 currencies including the Austrian schilling, the deutsche mark, the Norwegian krone, the French franc, the Japanese yen and the Hungarian forint. Eight currencies rose in value including the British pound sterling and the U.S. dollar. The author states that the



U.S. dollar reached record levels in comparison with the majority of the major European currencies due to the \$175-\$190 billion federal deficit in the current fiscal year. P. Volcker, Federal Reserve Board chairman, is cited as having published data to the effect that \$80 to \$90 billion of this deficit is financed via an influx of foreign capital. The price of gold during the second half of July varied from \$333 to \$352 per ounce.

#### Late August Changes

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian Number 36, September 1984 on page 21 carries a 150-word article by Ye. Zolotarenko entitled "Our Commentary" which points out changes in 19 currencies. The dollar fell, while most major European currencies and the Japanese yen rose. During the first two-thirds of August, the author points out, the foreign currency markets were unstable due to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar, which for example bought 2.66 deutsche marks at the beginning of June, 2.94 deutsche marks at the beginning of August, only to drop to 2.86 deutsche marks by mid-month. He notes again that a major factor in the dollar's performance has been the influx of foreign capital into the U.S., in turn due to American interest rates. "The difference between the six-month rates for eurodollar and euromark deposits on an annual basis was more than six percent." The price of gold during the first two weeks in August varied between \$340-\$350 per ounce.

CSO: 1825/151

## USSR-CEMA TRADE

### CEMA HISTORY, CURRENT PROSPECTS EXAMINED

#### Former CEMA Head Interviewed

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5, May 84 (signed to press 4 May 84) pp 33-36

[Interview with Comrade A. I. Loshchakov, former CEMA Secretary: "Thirty-Five Years of CEMA: Sources and Present"]; interviewer, date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Thirty-five years ago, in January 1949, a decision was taken to found the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance. In April of the same year, the CEMA Secretariat was approved at its first session. This was a small international collective of highly skilled co-workers. It was headed by the CEMA Secretary, A. I. Loshchakov. The main editorial office asked him to describe the work of the CEMA Secretariat during the first years of its activities and to share his opinion on the trends in economic collaboration at the present stage.

[Question] How do you perceive the yesterday and today of CEMA?

[Answer] At present, as during the first years of its activities, in accord with the aims proclaimed in the CEMA Charter, CEMA by its daily activities was to constantly and actively contribute to the development of all-round economic and scientific-technical collaboration on the basis of the international socialist division of labor in the interests of socialist and communist construction in the fraternal countries and ensuring a stable peace throughout the world.

The yesterday and today of CEMA are interconnected by on-going development and improvement, including the rise of new forms of interaction, the deepening of multi- and bilateral economic and scientific-technical collaboration, by the development of socialist economic integration, by the improvement of CEMA activities, by the international socialist competition as well as by ensuring systematic control over carrying out the Council's decisions.

The present, higher stage in economic cooperation among the CEMA member nations arose after the adopting of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration. In this context it is essential to emphasize that a major



contribution to working out the fundamental areas for further deepening and improving economic and scientific-technical collaboration and for developing socialist economic integration, to improving the activities of the CEMA bodies and raising their role in organizing collaboration was made by the 23d (Special) CEMA Session (1969) conducted on a high party and state level. The carrying out of the measures set forward by the Comprehensive Program as well as the long-range specific collaboration programs adopted for its development gave the cooperation of the countries a precise orientation to technical progress, international specialization and cooperation of production, and the joint tapping of natural resources for the common good of the peoples of the CEMA member nations. Reciprocal commodity turnover has developed rapidly. In 1983 this was 167.4 billion rubles and was 36-fold more than the 1950 level. A majority of the fraternal countries meets the predominant share of their import requirements for machinery and equipment, oil, iron ore and consumer goods from reciprocal deliveries.

The development of collaboration between the CEMA member nations has contributed to the implementing of the course adopted by the communist and worker parties in the socialist commonwealth countries of production intensification. For this reason, at present particular importance is being assumed by joint headway in key areas of scientific and technical progress through intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation.

In celebrating the 35th anniversary of CEMA, we must emphasize the major role of this international organization in coordinating the efforts of the socialist commonwealth nations in the planned development of their national economies, in accelerating economic and technical progress, in raising the level of industrialization in countries with a lesser developed industry, in the on-going growth of labor productivity and in the steady rise of the prosperity of their peoples. At present, on the agenda is the coming out on a qualitatively new level of economic integration, that is, not only broadening collaboration but also increasing its effectiveness.

In a historical brief time the fraternal countries have achieved outstanding successes in establishing a new society and in developing the economy, science and technology. Their relationships have become even closer and more organic and ever-greater elements of commonness are occurring in their diverse life. In my opinion, the problems of evening out the economic development levels of the European CEMA member nations have basically been resolved. Measures are being implemented to accelerate the development of the non-European CEMA member states, that is, Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia. By joint efforts the fraternal parties and peoples are striving toward a new level of integration, one that is more profound, all-encompassing and effective and which firmly ensures the further development and strengthening of the CEMA national economies.

With every passing year the international authority and importance of CEMA grow stronger. This is due to the fact that the successful, crisis-free development of the fraternal countries, the constant increase in their economic potential and the higher material and cultural standard of living of their peoples are not only important for the countries of our commonwealth but also assist in stabilizing international relations as well as strengthening peace and social progress.

Furthermore, the greater authority of CEMA has been aided by the steady political line carried out by the fraternal countries of developing economic and scientific-technical ties with other countries of the world regardless of their social and state system on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, non-interference into internal affairs and the observance of sovereignty.

The forthcoming summit economic conference of the CEMA member nations will aid in increasing the efficient collaboration of the fraternal states as was pointed out in the Statement of the USSR Council of Ministers on its forthcoming activities. This conference will open up even broader prospects and opportunities for the commonwealth countries.

The coordinated activities of the communist and worker parties have realized the theoretical foresight of V. I. Lenin that in opposition to imperialism which alienates one nation from another, socialism creates new, higher forms of a human community where the legitimate needs and progressive aspirations of the working masses of each nationality will be first of all satisfied in international unity.

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#### CEMA History Summarized

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5, May 84 (signed to press 4 May 84) pp 34-35

[Unattributed information: "Memorable Dates of the CEMA Chronicle"]

[Text] January 1949. In Moscow, a conference was held for the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia and this discussed the questions of economic collaboration among the People's Democracies and the USSR. The conference recognized the need to establish a Council of Economic Mutual Assistance from representatives of the European countries participating in the conference on a basis of equal representation.

September 1950. The GDR was admitted as a CEMA member.

December 1955. Decision was adopted to carry out work in coordinating the national economic development plans of the CEMA member nations for 1956-1960.

December 1959. The CEMA Session at the 12th Meeting approved the CEMA Charter and convention on rights, privileges and immunities of the Council.

June 1962. A CEMA Session at the 16th (Extraordinary) Meeting reviewed and approved the request of the Mongolian People's Republic for its admission to CEMA membership.

A decision was adopted to form the Executive Committee consisting of the deputy heads of government of the CEMA member nations.

April 1969. A CEMA Session at the 23d (Special) Meeting adopted a decree on working out a Comprehensive Program for the further deepening and improvement of collaboration and for the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member nations.

July 1971. At the 25th Meeting of the CEMA Session, the Comprehensive Program was adopted for the further deepening and improving of collaboration and for the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member nations.

July 1972. At the 26th Meeting of the CEMA Session, a decision was adopted to admit the Republic of Cuba as a CEMA member.

The agreement was signed to build the pulp combine in the area of Ust'Ilim by the joint efforts of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and USSR.

June 1974. A General Agreement was signed on collaboration in developing the Orenburg Gas Condensate Deposit and building the large-diameter gas line from Orenburg to the Western frontier of the USSR.

June 1975. A CEMA Session at the 29th Meeting approved the first coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures of the CEMA member nations for 1976-1980.

June 1978. At the 33d Meeting of the CEMA Session a decision was taken to admit Vietnam as a member of CEMA.

Long-term specific cooperation programs were approved in the area of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry and machine building to run for a period up to 1990.

June 1979. A CEMA Session at the 33d Meeting approved the long-term specific collaboration programs for satisfying the rational needs of the CEMA member nations for industrial consumer goods, for developing transport ties as well as measures to supply the machinery and equipment for carrying out the tasks envisaged in these programs.

June 1979. At the 33d Meeting of the CEMA Session an agreement was signed on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in production as well as mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants for the period 1981-1990.

July 1981. At the 35th Meeting of the CEMA Session an intergovernmental agreement was signed on establishing a uniform standardized electronic circuit base for radio electronic equipment, communications and computers.

June 1982. At the 36th Meeting of the CEMA Session, general agreements were signed on collaboration in the development and broad use of microprocessor equipment in the national economy as well as on working out and organizing specialized and subcontracting production of industrial robots.

October 1983. At the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session, basic areas were approved for broadening collaboration of the CEMA member nations in the area of the economic and rational utilization of fuel-energy and raw material resources, including secondary ones, as well as integrated measures for collaboration to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population of the CEMA member nations.

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## USSR-CEMA TRADE

### STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CEMA

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5,  
May 84 (signed to press 4 May 84) pp 58-63

[Article by Vasiliy Morozov from the CEMA Secretariat: "In Serving Socialist Integration"]

[Text] CEMA which is celebrating its 35th anniversary this year holds a special place and plays an important role in the method of interaction among the CEMA member nations and in developing socialist economic integration. The fundamental problems of this integration have constantly been at the center of attention of the communist and worker parties and governments. With assistance and upon initiative of CEMA, many other international economic organizations (IEO), were established and are working beneficially. In accord with the Comprehensive Program adopted by the CEMA Session (25th Meeting) in 1971, these are divided into two basic types: interstate and international business organizations (EBO).

The basic task of the interstate economic organizations is to coordinate the actions of the member states in the area of collaboration and cooperation in certain economic sectors, science and technology. These are established on the basis of governmental agreements between the involved CEMA member nations and in them are represented either the states themselves or state bodies authorized to do this (ministries, committees, departments and so forth). These agreements are of an open nature and they usually provide an opportunity for other countries to join these organizations. As a rule, the financing of the interstate organizations is carried out by coordinated contributions of the member countries. Most typical of the given organizations is the following structure: the management body which includes representatives of all the member nations on parity principles and an executive working apparatus consisting of international civil servants. The latter perform the functional duties independently, regardless of the organizations and officials of the member nations.

On key questions concerning the main areas and nature of activities of the interstate organizations, the management body takes decisions (decrees) on the basis of the unanimity of all members. For other questions the decisions (decrees) are handed down according to the principle of a qualified or simple majority as well as considering the involvement of the participating countries.



The interstate economic organizations of the CEMA member nations include: the Central Dispatcher Administration of the United Power Systems (TsDU), the Organization for Collaboration in the Bearing Industry (OSPP), the Organization for Collaboration in Ferrous Metallurgy Intermetall, the International Sectorial Organization for Collaboration in the Area of Low-Tonnage Chemical Products Interkhim, the International Society for Machines for Orchard Raising, Gardening and Viticulture Agromash, the Common Fleet of Freight Cars (OPV), the Council for the Joint Use of Containers in International Communications (the SPK Council), the International Organization for Space Communications Intersputnik, the International Bank of Economic Collaboration (MBES), the International Investment Bank (MIB), the International Center for Scientific and Technical Information (MTsNTI), the International Organization for Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration in the Area of the Electrical Equipment Industry Interelektro, the Intergovernmental Commission on the Collaboration of the Socialist Countries in the Area of Computer Technology (MPK po VT), the International Scientific Research Institute for Management Problems (MNIIPU) and the Joint Organization for Conducting Geological Prospecting for Oil and Gas in the Baltic Sea Within the Limits of the Continental Shelf and the Floor of the Territorial Waters of the GDR, Poland and USSR Petrobaltik.

Another type of IEO is the international business organizations. These are established for the specific coordination of collaboration and cooperation as well as for joint business activities in various areas. The founding documents of the EBO make it possible for them to engage in a broad range of problems encompassing the complete reproduction cycle: research, designing, production and marketing. These can be established for carrying out more limited tasks, too, for example, just in the area of scientific research, trade, services, the production of a certain product and so forth.

Depending upon the specific object of activity, nature of functions and structure, the EBO can assume the form of international business associations, institutes, centers, mixed companies, design bureaus and so forth. At present, the most typical of them are the international business or economic associations which are legal entities and the international business partnerships which do not have such. According to existing practices, agreements to found international business associations are concluded by the interested CEMA member nations (and in individual instances Yugoslavia, too) on a governmental level, although the participants (members) of these associations are the appropriate national economic organizations. The international business partnerships are usually founded by concluding a multilateral agreement on the level of the ministries or departments of the interested countries. The participants (members) of the partnership, like the associations, maybe also national business organizations. Thus, the EBO (both the type of association and the type of partnership) differ fundamentally from interstate organizations in the nature (level) of membership and specific activities.

At present, there are in operation the multilateral international business associations of Interatomenergo [International Atomic Power], Interatominstrument [International Nuclear Tool], Interteksil'mash [International Textile Machinery], Interkhimvolokno [International Chemical Fiber], as well as such international business partnerships, for example, as Intervodoochistka [International Water Treatment] and Internefteprodukt [International Petroleum



Product]. In 1978, the International Navigation Business Enterprise Interlikhter was founded. In terms of the nature of its activities and legal status it is among the international business associations.

A special position among the IEO is held by the International Ship Owners Association (INSA) founded in 1970 by the navigation enterprises of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, USSR, CSSR and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, it was joined by the navigation organizations of Cuba and India as well as Interlikhter. INSA is the first international organization established upon CEMA initiative in which a non-socialist country is also a full member.

It must be pointed out that the Indian National Shipowning Company, having joined the INSA, received an important benefit of a reduction of 50 percent in the membership dues. It is also envisaged that a similar reduction in INSA will be granted to the shipowning organizations of other Asian, African and Latin American developing countries in the event of their joining INSA. This clearly manifests a fundamental policy of the socialist countries of assisting the developing states so that they can have the most favorable conditions for active involvement in various international economic measures.

Although business (shipowning) organizations are members of INSA and it has the status of a legal entity, nevertheless its mission does not include the carrying out of business (profit-making) activities since the aim of the INSA is to assist in developing collaboration among its members and protecting their interests in international maritime navigation in the area of technical, operating, legal and economic problems, including the questions of documentation.

A specific type of IEO is the joint organizations established by the academies of sciences and competent bodies of the involved CEMA member nations. These are various international scientific institutions the members of which are usually national scientific institutions (academies of sciences). Such organizations do not possess the status of a legal entity and should not engage in business activities. Here the most characteristic example is the International Laboratory for Strong Magnetic Fields and Low Temperatures established by the Bulgarian, East German, Polish and Soviet Academies of Sciences.

In speaking about the international organizations of the CEMA member countries in the area of scientific and technical collaboration, we must also mention such a widely employed form as the coordinating centers (COC). These have been set up for implementing cooperation programs on specific scientific-technical problems on a basis of agreements between the competent bodies and academies of sciences of the involved CEMA member nations. These agreements have provided that the COC carry out their activities in close cooperation with the corresponding CEMA bodies, informing them of their work and using the materials and documents of the CEMA bodies in this.

Up to now there are already over 60 COC. The material basis for them is the national scientific-research institutions (institutes and so forth) which under international agreements have been assigned the functions of the coordinators in the study and elaboration of various scientific-technical problems. In carrying out precisely these functions, the corresponding national scientific

institutions or organizations (institutes) come forward and act in an international capacity. In this role they may have contact with the collaborating organizations of the participating countries and report to the representative councils consisting of the representatives from all parties to the agreements for establishing the COC.

Although the COC cannot be considered as international organizations of the CEMA member nations, in terms of a number of features they do come close to them as here and there there are organizational staffs of workers with international functions and representative bodies (representative councils). For this reason in the decision of the highest CEMA body, its Session (32d Meeting) dealing with the further improvement in the activities of the international organizations of the CEMA member nations, measures were outlined for strengthening the coordination of COC activities with the work of the CEMA bodies and in particular the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Collaboration and the sectorial permanent commissions.

#### The Organizing and Coordinating Role of CEMA

The diversity of forms in the IEO of the CEMA member nations reflects the diverse and comprehensive mechanism of collaboration among these countries and the development of their economic integration. The coordinated and clear functioning of such a mechanism is an essential factor in the success and effectiveness of integration processes within the socialist commonwealth.

In terms of the nature and scale of activity, CEMA is an universal international organization of the socialist countries for collaboration in the area of the economy, science and technology. CEMA provides coordination and organization for the multilateral economic and scientific-technical collaboration and for the development of socialist economic integration of these countries as a whole. The Comprehensive Program (Sections 1 and 16) specially emphasize that the CEMA member nations "will organize and coordinate their activities in implementing the Comprehensive Program primarily within CEMA" and that "in the development of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member nations an ever-growing role will be played by CEMA."

The CEMA Session (32d Meeting), in outlining the ways to further improve the organization of multilateral collaboration among the CEMA member nations and for increasing its effectiveness, recognized that it would be advisable that their international economic organizations, in acting within the limits of their constituent documents, worked jointly with the CEMA bodies in preparing and implementing the measures envisaged in the Comprehensive Program and the LSCP [Long-Range Specific Cooperation Program] as well as other joint measures of the CEMA member nations, preventing unjustified parallelism and duplication in this.

In the aim of providing proper coordination and increasing the organizing and directing role of CEMA in this matter the CEMA Session recognized that it was necessary: a) to coordinate the work plans of the IEO in a proper manner with the work plans of the corresponding CEMA bodies, to clearly delimit their tasks, to determine the priority areas of activity and distribute specific assignments between them; b) the international organizations in their activities are to follow the decrees of the CEMA session and CEMA Executive Committee directed

to them as well as the normative and procedural documents adopted within CEMA on the questions of organizing collaboration among the CEMA member nations; they are to consider the recommendations concerning these organizations adopted by the representative CEMA bodies (the CEMA Session, the CEMA Executive Committee and the CEMA committees and permanent commissions). Here the co-workers from the personnel of various international organizations, with agreement between the leaders of the CEMA Secretariat and the executive bodies of these organizations, can be involved in directly working out the problems which are of mutual interest for the CEMA bodies and the appropriate international organizations.

Similar, general basic principles for the activities of CEMA and other IEO which do not have a supranational nature are an important prerequisite contributing to the effective mutual coordinating of their work with the maintaining of a central role for CEMA. In the process of this coordination, CEMA and the other IEO leagally act as equal partners the activities of which are equally based upon the strict observance of the principles of socialist internationalism, equality and voluntariness, respect for safe sovereignty and national interests, mutual advantage and fraternal mutual aid. Each party (a member of both CEMA as well as any other IEO) itself, at its own discretion, determines the degree and limits of its involvement and participation in the specific questions and areas of collaboration.

Since the IEO which are considered as a type of interstate organization must operate, in contrast to CEMA, within a limited, special area of economic and scientific-technical collaboration, they can be called "specialized organizations of the CEMA member nations." In functioning in accord with the overall direction and basic course of collaboration within the CEMA member nations, these organizations exercise their activities independently on the basis of their own constituent enactments which give them broad powers in relation to the specific areas of economic and scientific-technical collaboration.

For this reason, one must not speak of any legal domination of CEMA in relation to the specialized organizations. Here it is a question only of coordinating their activities with the leading role of CEMA which derives not from any legal subordination but is organically and naturally determined by the general, comprehensive nature of CEMA activities. From the legal viewpoint, such a role of CEMA is determined, on the one hand, by the legal recognition and by the ascribing by the CEMA member nations to the guidelines and areas worked out in this organization as well as the methods of activity of the EBO and their relations with the CEMA bodies; on the other hand, by the agreements (protocols) on mutual collaboration concluded between CEMA and the specialized organizations. This is clearly reflected in the CEMA Charter (Article XII) where it states: "International organizations founded by the CEMA member nations for collaboration in individual areas of the economy, science and technology, establish a contractual tie with CEMA" which "coordinates the activities of these organizations with the activities of CEMA on the basis of the agreements concluded with them." This same idea has been expressed in the Comprehensive Program (Section 16) where it states that the activities of CEMA and the other joint organizations of the CEMA member nations should be properly and reciprocally coordinated on questions of mutual interest for them on a basis of the corresponding agreements between CEMA and the specialized organizations of the CEMA member countries.



In this context it is essential to point out that there are no grounds for naming the various sectorial interstate organizations established by the CEMA member countries as "specialized CEMA organizations." Such a definition which has sometimes made its way into the literature, in essence, would mean a recognition of the non-independent nature of these organizations and might create an impression that they were sort of CEMA affiliates or were part of the system of CEMA bodies. For this reason, it is completely valid that neither the CEMA Charter nor the other CEMA normative documents nor the agreements between CEMA and the other international organizations of the CEMA member nations contain the term "specialized CEMA organizations."

It is important to stress that the specialized organizations of the CEMA member countries in practice from the very outset of their establishment did maintain and do maintain working contacts with the corresponding CEMA bodies and voluntarily consider their experience in work. In a number of instances individual cooperation problems have been worked out by them jointly or with the involvement of certain CEMA bodies, in particular, its Secretariat. A clear example here would be the cooperation of the MBES, MIB, OPB and TsDU, on the one hand, and the permanent CEMA commissions for foreign exchange and financial questions, for collaboration in the area of transportation and the area of electric power, on the other.

In 1970, the CEMA Session (24th Meeting) specially pointed to the important significance in developing socialist economic integration of planned and constant coordination of CEMA activities with the work of the other international organizations of the CEMA member countries. Proceeding from this, the session oriented them at quickly concluding agreements (protocols) between them on the nature and forms of the relationships. Subsequently, this was reflected in the Comprehensive Program and the CEMA Charter.

At present, CEMA has agreements (protocols) on collaboration virtually with all other interstate economic organizations of the CEMA member countries and with their joint business organizations (associations) protocols have been concluded on direct contacts on the level of the CEMA Secretariat and the executive bodies of these organizations (associations). The given documents create a firm legal basis and open up broad opportunities for the planned and stable reciprocal collaboration and coordination of activities among the CEMA bodies and other IEO. These opportunities have been actually reinforced by the collaboration and coordination envisaged in the agreements (protocols) both through the representative as well as the executive working bodies. Here the principle of involvement, being the basis of collaboration between the CEMA member nations, has maintained its importance also in the relationships of their joint organizations.

The equal and democratic forms of the relations between CEMA and the other international organizations of the CEMA member countries have had a significant impact also on the shaping and implementation of the various professional contacts of CEMA with the international organizations which have members with different socioeconomic systems. Indicative in this regard are the agreements concluded in 1975 on CEMA collaboration with the Danube Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Of great practical importance is the coordinating of activities of the corresponding CEMA bodies and the international business organizations of the CEMA member countries, for the EBO, as a comparatively new and more complex form of their economic collaboration, is particularly in need of the experience of the multilateral ties as acquired in the CEMA bodies. For this reason it is in no way accidental that the constituent documents of the EBO, as a rule, provide for the necessity of establishing and maintaining business contacts with the CEMA bodies, particularly with their working staffs, that is, the corresponding subdivisions of the CEMA Secretariat. The effectiveness and regularity of such ties are ensured by the concluding of protocols on direct contacts between the EBO executive bodies and the CEMA Secretariat. It is interesting to note that like the interstate economic organizations, the EBO from the very outset of their existence employed the experience of the CEMA bodies and in particular, its Secretariat. Thus, the first sessions of the management bodies of the international Intertekstil'mash and Interatomenergo associations (including the preparation of materials for them) were carried out with the active involvement of the CEMA Secretariat, the representatives of which were present at these sessions and helped substantially in resolving organizational and other questions relating to the work of the associations and to drawing up the results of the sessions.

#### The Effect of Cooperation

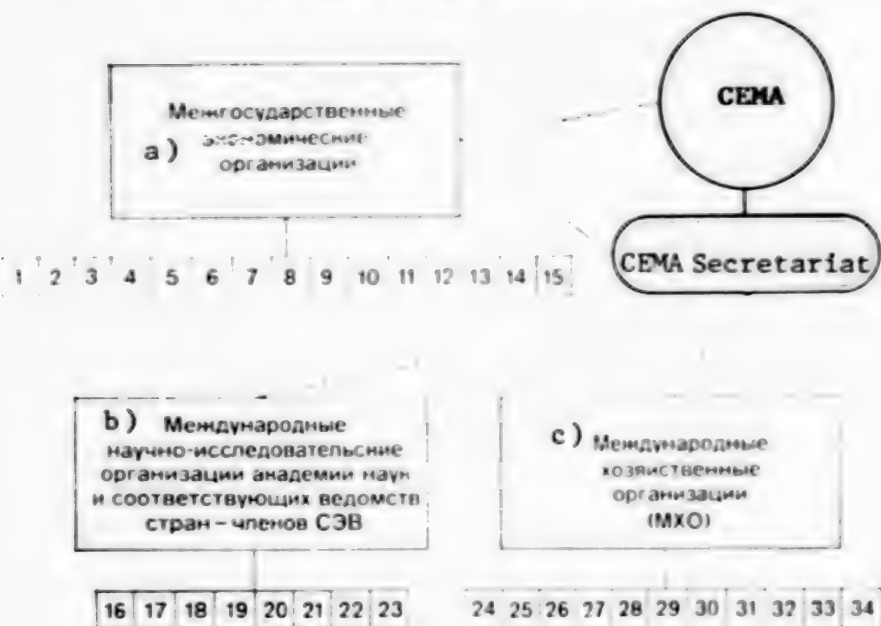
Proper planned coordination of the activities conducted by the CEMA bodies and the IEO and their efficient cooperation noticeably help in developing the integration ties in the socialist commonwealth, to make them more rational and fruitful and to quickly and more effectively work out and resolve many problems. For example, in 1970, the CEMA Session (24th Meeting) adopted recommendations to improve and expand the activities of the MBES, in particular, in the area of multilateral payments in transferrable rubles (the collective currency of the CEMA member nations) and credit operations. These recommendations became the basis for the work done by the MBES in improving its activities. Its results were legally set out in the protocol signed by the MBES member nations on incorporating the corresponding changes in its constituent documents. A positive effect has also been gained by the professional contacts and cooperation of the CEMA bodies and the MBES in their current work as representatives of the MBES Board and the CEMA Secretariat regularly participate on a reciprocal basis in the sessions of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Currency and Financial Questions and the MBES Council and their working bodies and they receive and utilize the documents of these sessions as well as other materials being drawn up and issued within CEMA and the MBES.

There has also been tangible benefit from the cooperation of the CEMA bodies and the MIB which has well-established working contacts (along with the Permanent CEMA Commission for Currency and Financial Questions and the CEMA Secretariat) also with the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Area of Planning Activities and the permanent CEMA commissions for foreign trade, for collaboration in the area of the chemical industry, in the area of agriculture, in the area of electric power and in the area of the oil and gas industry.

On the basis of the protocols concluded on collaboration there has been cooperation of the corresponding CEMA bodies and the international organizations such



# International Multilateral Economic Organizations of the CEMA Member Nations (IEO)



Key: a--Interstate economic organizations;  
b--International scientific research organizations  
of the academies of sciences and corresponding  
departments of the CEMA member nations;  
c--International business organizations (EBO).

## Explanation to Diagram

### Interstate Economic Organizations of CEMA Member Nations (ISEO)

1. Central Dispatcher Administration of the United Power Systems (TsDU).
2. Organization of Cooperation in the Bearing Industry (OSPP).
3. Organization for Collaboration in Ferrous Metallurgy Intermetall.
4. International Company for Machinery for Orchard Raising, Gardening and Viticulture Agromash.
5. International Sectorial Organization for Collaboration in the Area of Small-Tonnage Chemical Products Interkhim.
6. Intergovernmental Commission for Collaboration of the Socialist Countries in the Area of Computer Technology (MPK po VT).
7. International Organization for Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration in the Area of the Electrical Engineering Industry Interelektro.
8. Joint Organization for Conducting Geological Prospecting for Oil and Gas in the Baltic Sea Within the Continental Shelf and Floor of the Territorial Waters of the GDR, Poland and USSR Petrobaltik.
9. The Common Fleet of Freight Cars (OPV).
10. The Council for the Joint Use of Containers in International Communications (SPK Council).
11. The International Organization of Space Communications Intersputnik.

12. The International Center for Scientific and Technical Information (MTsNTI).
13. The International Scientific Research Institute for Management Problems (MNIIPU).
14. The International Bank for Economic Cooperation (MBES).
15. The International Investment Bank (MIB).

International Scientific Research Organizations of the Academies of Sciences and Corresponding Departments of the CEMA Member Nations

16. The International Laboratory for Strong Magnetic Fields and Magnetic Temperatures.
17. The International Mathematical Center imeni Stefan Banakh for Improving the Skills of Scientific Personnel.
18. The International Center of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries for Improving the Skills of Scientific Personnel on the Problem of "Heat and Mass Exchange."
19. The International Center of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries for Improving the Skills of Scientific Personnel in the Area of Electron Microscopy.
20. The Provisional International Scientific Research Collective for Conducting Joint Reactor Physics Research in the Critical Assembly of VVER [Water Moderated Power Reactor] Type Reactors.
21. International Information System on Social Sciences (MISON).
22. Coordinating Committee for Scientific Instrument Building and Automation of Scientific Research.
23. Coordinating Centers Set Up Under Multilateral Interdepartmental Agreements of the Involved CEMA Member Countries on Scientific-Technical Collaboration for Specific Problems.

International Business Organizations (EBO)

24. International Business Association for Nuclear Instrument Building Interatominstrument.
25. International Business Association for the Organization of Production Cooperation, the Delivery of Equipment and the Providing of Technical Assistance in the Building of Nuclear Power Plants Interatomenergo.
26. International Business Association for Producing Production Equipment for the Textile Industry Intertekstil'mash.
27. International Business Association in the Area of Chemical Fibers Interkhimvolokno.
28. International Business Navigation Enterprise Interlikhter.
29. International Association of Shipowners (INSA).
30. Scientific-Production Association Interetalonpribor [International Standard Measuring Equipment].
31. International Organization for Cooperation in the Area of Testing Laboratories for High Power and High Voltages Interelektrotest.
32. International Business Partnership Intervodoochistka.
33. International Business Partnership for Collaboration in the Area of Low Tonnage Oil Products, Additives and Catalysts Internefteprodukt.
34. International Service for the Repair of Oil Refinery Units (MSR).

In this type one could also put the International Organization for Collaboration in the Area of the Delivery of Complete Equipment for Medical Facilities in Third Countries Medunion.

**N o t e.** The international organizations designated in points 1-15 and 24-29 are legal entities. The organizations listed in points 30-34 are considered as partnerships and are not legal entities.

[End of diagram explanation.]

as the TsDU, OSPP, Intermetall, Interkhim, the MTsNTI, the OPV, Interelektro, the SPK Council, Agromash and others. Under agreement with the specific international organizations at sessions of the representative CEMA bodies (in particular the CEMA Executive Committee) they periodically review the information and reports on the activities of these organizations and their further direction.

At a session of the CEMA Executive Committee standard provisions were approved for the establishing and operation of the international business organizations and this was an important guideline in the establishing and functioning of various joint organizations of the business (profit-making) type. The CEMA Executive Committee recommended that the CEMA member nations whose national organizations are members of the EBO to assist in their activities, including the resolving of questions related to a transition to cost accounting (covering of expenses).

Experience convincingly shows that under the conditions of the greatest possible intensification of the integration process, on the basis of new achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, the coordinated and effective interaction of the joint economic organizations of the CEMA member nations has assumed ever-greater significance. This importance is also growing because the center of gravity of the cooperative ties is moving more and more to the level of the ministries, departments and enterprises. Their powers in the given area have been substantially widened in virtually all the CEMA member countries. Direct cooperation and integration ties are becoming the basic area and are assuming an increased role in the development of the scientific-technical and production collaboration of the CEMA member countries within the overall economic strategy approved by them.

The effective activities of the international economic organizations of the CEMA member countries and their clear cooperation are a major contribution to strengthening the positions of socialism on the world scene and to realizing the course of these countries of intensifying production and scientific-technical cooperation and a further all-round improving of their integration collaboration.

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## TRADE WITH INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

### AMTORG CHAIRMAN ON TRADE WITH U.S.

Moscow SOVIET EXPORT in English No 3 (150) 1984, p 18

[Article by Yu.D. Scherbina, chairman of Amtorg Trading Corp: "Facts and Events: Amtorg Is 60"]

[Excerpts]

The Amtorg Trading Corporation was established in May 1924, and now it marks its 60th anniversary.

From its very first days Amtorg has been the contact link in business relations between Soviet foreign trade organisations and American firms and has actively contributed to the promotion of Soviet-American trade.

Amtorg is an American corporation acting in accordance with US legislation. Its main shareholders are the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade and the Central Union of Co-operative Societies of the USSR.

On behalf and by the order of Soviet foreign trade organisations, Amtorg carries out export and import operations on the US market, sees to the fulfilment of contracts and the quality of products supplied, helps foreign trade organisations arrange sea transportation of their goods and solve technical problems arising in their business relations with US firms, does advertising work and distributes information. Amtorg has a General Representation in Moscow.

The Corporation maintains close contacts with Soviet foreign trade organisations—with more than 50 of them agency agreements have been signed. Business relations have been established with American industrial and commercial firms including General Electric, Union Carbide, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, PepsiCo, Occidental Petroleum, General Motors, 3M, Armco International, Bendix Corp., IBM, Ingersoll-Rand Company, Dresser Industries and others.

The Soviet Union has always been ready to do business with the United States. Soon after the October Revolution the founder of the Soviet State Vladimir I. Lenin wrote to a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News: "We are definitely in favour of an economic agreement with America—with all countries, but especially with America."

Trade between the USSR and the USA had begun long before the establishment, in 1933, of diplomatic relations between the two



countries. Between 1924 and 1931, Soviet-American trade turnover increased considerably.

The importance of Amtorg in trade between the USSR and the USA was growing rapidly. In 1930, for example, it accounted for 86 per cent of the trade turnover between the two countries, as compared with 11 per cent in 1924. An important factor contributing to the expansion of Amtorg's activities was the credit granted in the mid-20's by Henry Ford's company which had never made a practice of crediting exports before. In 1924—1925, upwards of 8,000 tractors were delivered to the USSR with our Corporation's assistance. Another landmark was the signing, in 1928, of a contract with General Electric under which a credit was granted to Amtorg for the purchase of machinery and equipment worth up to \$26 million.

A new chapter in trade relations between the USSR and the USA opened with the relaxation of tensions during the Soviet-American summit meetings of 1972—1974. Several intergovernmental agreements on trade and economic co-operation were signed at that time, providing a sound legal basis for mutually advantageous trade. The Trade Agreement of October 18 1972, for one, included a clause granting most-favoured-nation status to both sides in the field of customs, internal taxation and international payments, and some other clauses important for the promotion of Soviet-American trade. American suppliers of machinery and equipment to the USSR were able to get credits from the Export-Import Bank of the USA.

As a result, the volume of Soviet-American trade began to grow. In 1976, it totalled 2,200 million roubles, compared with 500 million in 1972. Over the period from 1972 to 1976, the USA delivered 1,500 million roubles' worth of machinery and equipment to the USSR—road building equipment, heavy-duty dump trucks, equipment for gas pipelines, transfer machines and various machine tools, equipment for the chemical, textile, food processing and other industries.

There was a demand on the US market for Soviet Belarus tractors and metalworking machines. Several American companies acquired licences for Soviet inventions and technical developments.

Co-operation in major compensatory projects was begun with US firms. An agreement was signed with Occidental Petroleum on the construction of a chemical complex in the USSR and on mutual deliveries of chemicals for 20 years, and on the construction of an International Trade and Scientific and Technical Relations Centre in Moscow. An agreement with PepsiCo provided for the production of pepsi-cola in the USSR and on Soviet vodka deliveries to the United States. The successful accomplishment of the projects showed that compensatory deals could have a good future in Soviet-American trade.

The process of normalisation of trade and economic relations between the two countries was undermined by the adoption in the USA in 1974, of discriminatory amendments to the laws on trade and on the extension of the authority powers of the Export-Import Bank of the USA. The absence of progress in this field, and particularly the efforts to use trade restrictions as a means of putting political pressure on the USSR resulted in a reduction of Soviet-American trade from 2,800 million roubles in 1979 to 1,900 million in 1983.



An analysis of the volume and pattern of Soviet-American trade reveals that trade turnover at present and list of goods supplied to one another do not correspond to the level of economic, scientific and technological development of the USSR and the USA.

At the meeting in the Kremlin with participants in the 7th Session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council in November 1982, N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said: "The Soviet Union is for normal and, what is better, friendly relations with the United States of America. We had such relations in the past and they can become a reality now. This would be in the interests of both our countries and in the interests of world peace."

Over the many years of Amtorg's activities, a good business-like style of co-operation with the Soviet and American partners has been worked out, which is indicative of their trust in its experience and methods of work and which helps maintain and promote the trade and economic co-operation between the USSR and the USA.

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## TRADE WITH INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

### U. S. DOMINATION OF COCOM CRITICIZED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 10 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by S. Danilov under the rubric "International Notes": "Lost Wager"]

[Text] Lately official spokesmen for the US administration have been declaring their "ardent devotion" to improving relations with the USSR and the other socialist states. But it is customary in politics to believe only deeds, not words. And Washington's deeds eloquently attest to the fact that, flagrantly flouting the principles of the UN Charter and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (which the US President, among others, signed), the current American administration is taking more and more new steps aimed at further undermining relations between East and West and destroying the fabric of detente.

Thus, recently the Coordinating Committee for the Control of Exports to the Socialist Countries (COCOM), at the White House's demand, adopted a decision to introduce additional restrictions on trade. This represents another attempt to strengthen the economic blockade against the socialist countries.

In an effort to stifle the socialist world, in violation of the commonly accepted norms of interstate relations, US ruling bosses are resorting to various methods of pressure and every conceivable sort of embargo and "sanctions." But these efforts are not just directed against the socialist countries against which the Reagan administration has launched its infamous "crusade." Acting in the interests of the American monopolies, US ruling circles are attempting to solve the country's acute economic problems at the expense of their allies and partners. They are striving to weaken American firms' competitors, crowd them out of the world markets and undermine the positions of those countries, and even individual companies, that support mutually advantageous business ties with the socialist states.

And COCOM serves as a constant tool in Washington's hands in organizing trade and economic wars and blockades. This agency, established in 1950, was immediately aptly dubbed the "pro-NATO cold-war committee." At the present time it consists of all the NATO countries (except Iceland and Spain) and Japan. Meeting in an annex of the American Embassy in Paris, COCOM has a budget on the order of \$500,000 a year. The complete lists drawn up by COCOM

of the goods banned for export to the USSR fill fat volumes. In the past two years alone the US presented more than 100 proposals to the committee for the imposition of embargoes on the shipment of various products to the USSR.

Washington claims to have the monopoly "right" to monitor the exports of sovereign states. As is known, this strategy was used with respect to the contracts that West European countries had concluded in connection with construction of the Soviet gas pipeline linking Siberia and Western Europe. As is known, it did not work--the gas pipeline began operating ahead of schedule. But there's no keeping a defeated man down, so to speak.

It is characteristic that neutral Sweden was the first victim of the new "sanctions." In the words of the newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET, the US is trying to "completely close" the East European market for the Swedish Ericsson Company, which under pressure from Washington was forced to give up fulfilling a contract for the delivery of digital telephone exchanges to Bulgaria. This apparatus was developed by Swedish engineers, has been exported to 54 countries, and has never fallen under the category of so-called "strategic goods." But the Reagan administration resorted to open blackmail, threatening Sweden with a cutoff of deliveries of American engines for the new [Jas] military plane. And Ericsson capitulated.

The White House and the Pentagon have also been holding a provocational trial in Congress of another sovereign neutral state--Austria. Washington does not like it that this country refuses to participate in a trade boycott and economic war against the USSR and the other socialist states.

It is instructive that not just the neutral countries but also the US's NATO partners and Japan are showing increasing alarm toward the role of "defender of Western security" that Washington has arrogated to itself. They are recognizing more and more clearly that the discriminatory measures imposed by the United States are harming their national interests.

This is evident from the example of Belgium alone. Back in 1982 the Belgian enterprise Pegard asked the authorities to authorize the export of a horizontal milling and boring machine to the USSR. The Soviet order was filled last October, but COCOM refuses to allow it to be shipped to the customer.

And this is fraught with huge losses for Pegard. It will have to pay a commercial penalty and settle with the bank for the credit that had been granted. But the most important thing is that it is losing a whole series of huge orders. For the enterprise this represents a tremendous loss that it is hardly capable of sustaining.

As far as the CEMA countries are concerned, they resolutely condemn and reject the US and NATO course of undermining the peaceful foundations of interstate relations. "As historical experience shows, this course with regard to the countries of the socialist commonwealth is absolutely fruitless," stresses the CEMA member-countries' "Declaration on the Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" that was signed in Moscow in June.

"Relying on their growing economic and scientific-technical potential and the advantages of socialist planned economic management, and strengthening their unity and cooperation, they possess everything needed to resist any pressure and discriminatory measures and any attempts to hamper their development and participation in international economic cooperation."

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CSO: 1825/ 143

## TRADE WITH LDC'S

### USSR-CEMA ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5, May 84 (signed to press 4 May 84) pp 68-70

[Article by Ivan Galaktionov of the CEMA Secretariat: "Assisting the Development of Iraq"]

[Text] The economic and technical assistance provided by the CEMA member nations to the Iraqi Republic is aimed primarily at resolving key economic problems, that is, the development of the petroleum industry, the energy base, the infrastructure, irrigation and the training of national personnel, by forming and strengthening the state sector in the nation's economy.

The USSR and the other socialist commonwealth countries were the first to conclude with Iraq intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical collaboration in developing various sectors of the Iraqi economy.

Just celebrated was the 25th anniversary of the day of the signing of the first agreement between the USSR and Iraq. This was a major step in the history of their economic relations and established a firm basis for fruitful mutually advantageous ties. Subsequently, a number of new agreements was concluded on the collaboration of the USSR and the other CEMA member nations with Iraq.

The first half of the 1960's, economic and technical cooperation between the socialist commonwealth countries and the Iraqi Republic intensified after the progressive measures adopted by the Iraqi government to develop the nation's economy during the post revolutionary period.

In the 1970's in line with the increased oil output in the nation and the rise in world prices for it, the financial opportunities of Iraq were significantly improved in carrying out major economic projects of important significance for the national economy.

Iraq has received all-round assistance from the socialist commonwealth countries in developing the national economy. Among the developing states to which the fraternal countries are providing economic and technical assistance, and as of 1 January 1983 there were 97 of them, Iraq holds second place in terms of the obligations assumed by them and first place in terms of the actually rendered assistance.



With the participation of the CEMA member nations, 530 industrial enterprises and various projects have been built, are being built or are being built in Iraq, with 468 of them already in operation.

In 1982 alone, the CEMA member nations sent more than 11,300 specialists on special assignment to work in Iraq.

With assistance from the fraternal countries, Iraq has created electrical-engineering and glass industries, agricultural machine building, the production of medicines, oil output has increased and the output of cement, textiles and other industrial products has broadened. A large number of food industry enterprises has been established as well as projects to store and process grain and dates; the mining and processing of sulfur have been organized and so forth.

In the economic ties of the CEMA member nations with Iraq, cooperation in the petroleum mining and oil refining industry holds a special place.

Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, USSR and CSSR have participated in carrying out a large amount of oil and gas drilling as well as seismic prospecting for oil in various regions of Iraq. Due to collaboration with the socialist commonwealth countries, new oil deposits have been discovered, and some of these have already been developed and put into operation. Thus, Soviet organizations equipped the oil deposits of Northern Rumaylah with a capacity of up to 42 million tons of oil a year, Luheis with 2.5 million tons and Nahr-Umr with 1.5 million tons. Systems have been built for flooding and preparing to produce the oil (dehydration and desalting) at the Rumaylah deposit. Oil drilling work is being continued at the very promising deposit of Western Kurna where they plan to build a new major oil field. The oil fields developed with Soviet assistance are responsible for more than 20 percent of the oil producing capacity existing in the nation.

In April 1972, a Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration was signed between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic. At the same time, ceremonies were being held on the occasion of putting the first major national oil field in Northern Rumaylah into operation. This had been built with Soviet aid. The Iraqi press pointed out: "...The equipping of this deposit is rightly viewed by the Iraqi people as a symbol of strong friendship and selfless collaboration."

The successful operation of this oil field to a significant degree assisted the passage in 1975 by the Iraqi government of a law nationalizing the capital of the foreign oil companies which for many decades had been producing oil in the country and served as a tool of imperialist intervention into its internal affairs. The state assumed full control over the mining, processing and sale of this major underground source of wealth.

Under conditions of a contract with Bulgarian and Soviet organizations, two large tank farms were built for storing oil products in Rusafa and Karh.

The CSSR built two large oil refineries with a total capacity of around 10 million tons a year: two stages of the refinery in Basra and a plant in Baiji.

The CEMA member nations also assisted in developing transport facilities for oil, oil products and gas. For example, the USSR as the general contractor built the Baghdad--Basra oil pipeline with advanced automatic equipment and the Northern Rumaylah--Faw pipeline. The USSR and Bulgaria jointly built the Karh-Mushahda--Rusafa pipeline, Hungary built an oil pipeline in Southern Iraq and the Hillah--Nasinga gas pipeline.

Thousands of petroleum specialists from the CEMA member nations worked unstintingly and are continuing to work hand in hand with Iraqi colleagues in building oil industry projects.

The fraternal countries have also made a major contribution to the development of Iraq's electric power which holds a leading place in the basic economic sectors. The USSR as the general contractor built a TES in Nasiriyah with a capacity of 840,000 kilowatts and the Najibia TES of 200,000 kilowatts, the GES on the existing Dokan Dam with 400,000 kilowatts. The USSR and the other fraternal countries have provided aid in building the major hydropower installation on the Euphrates River in the area of Hadithah with a reservoir with a capacity of 8.4 billion m<sup>3</sup>, a GES with a capacity of 570,000 kilowatts and the power transmission lines. The construction of the GES has been carried out by Yugoslav organizations. In the near future an important measure has been planned at the project, the closing off of the river channel.

The electric plants built with a total capacity of around 35 percent of the installed capacity of the existing electric plants in the country generate over 45 percent of all the electric power produced in Iraq.

Organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and CSSR have participated in building many diesel electric plants, transformer-distributor substations and power transmission lines. Several rural areas of Iraq have been provided with electricity by them.

Of very essential importance for the development of the Iraqi economy are the industrial enterprises established with assistance from the CEMA member nations in the various sectors. Thus, with Soviet assistance an electrical equipment plant has been built in Baghdad and a plant producing agricultural machinery in Iskandariyah (in terms of capacity these are the largest in the Near East), a cement plant in Samawah, a glass plant in Ramadi, a cotton cloth combine and a hosiery-knitwear mill in Al Kut, a garment mill in Baghdad, a plant for antibiotics and pharmaceuticals in Samarra and so forth.

Bulgaria has provided aid in building the following plants: a ceramic and brick yards in Baghdad and Diyala, Hungary has helped with an electric light plant, two lime plants and a paint and varnish plant; the GDR has assisted in the manufacturing of cable products and a brickyard. Poland has built an underground sulfur mine and a large open-pit sulfur mine in the area of Mishrak as well as cement plants in Fallujah and Badofa, a silicate brick plant in Mosul and Basra and a cellular cement plant. The CSSR has built a textile mill in Mosul, a footwear mill in Kufah, a tractor assembly shop and a brickyard.

Definite advances have been made in industrializing, including with the assistance of the socialist commonwealth countries. Iraq has mastered the production

of rather involved types of machinery and equipment as well as building materials and consumer goods. This has created the prerequisites for the fuller satisfying of the needs of national industry and the population for these goods and has made it possible to reduce their imports.

Just at the plant producing antibiotics and pharmaceuticals, over the 13 years product output has risen by more than 70-fold and this has made it possible to a significant degree to reduce Iraq's dependence upon the importing of Western medicines, to establish the bases for developing a national pharmaceutical industry and deliver products for export to a number of the Arab countries.

Agricultural development in Iraq has been aided particularly by the building of irrigation projects and here as well the CEMA member nations have provided tangible aid. With Soviet assistance enormous construction has been carried out including a control canal from Lake Tharthar to the Euphrates River, making it possible to release a portion of the floodwaters from the Tigris River to Lake Tharthar to the Euphrates and thereby eliminate the threat of flooding in the Baghdad area and in addition irrigate at least 600,000-650,000 hectares of land. This is around 40 percent of the total presently irrigated area. In addition, this makes it possible to improve water supply for approximately 1 million hectares of irrigated land. Construction is continuing on the linking canal from Lake Tharthar to the Tigris River, the main canal of the Kirkuk--Adheim irrigation system and the water collecting dam on the Euphrates River in the area of Fallujah with the main canals. With assistance of the GDR and CSSR, 25 pumping stations have been built for irrigating land. Poland will build another 7 pumping stations.

The CEMA member nations are also involved in the development of the food industry. Jointly with Iraq, six canneries have been built along with two sugar refineries, plants producing wines, non-alcoholic beverages, tomato paste and juice. Units have been installed for manufacturing date juice and packaging dates. More than 40 flour mills have been built along with an equal number of grain elevators.

The socialist commonwealth nations are also providing assistance in building rail transport projects, motor roads and bridges in various regions of the nation. With Soviet assistance, the Baghdad--Basra and Shueyba--Umm-Qasr railroad lines have been laid with a total length of 600 km. Poland and the CSSR have provided the rolling stock in the form of diesel locomotives, freight and passenger cars, and have also provided aid in building shops for the assembly and repair of diesel locomotives and cars. Hungary and the USSR have participated in the building of a reinforced concrete tie plant. The GDR has continued to deliver railroad cars, signaling, weak- and strong-current equipment for the railroads. The railroads built between Baghdad--Basra and Shueyba--Umm-Qasr have increased the length of the standard gauge rail lines in the nation by almost 50 percent.

Bulgaria built an airport in Baghdad and also delivered the equipment.

With assistance from Cuba, Poland and the CSSR, motor roads, bridges and residential settlements are being built.

The industrial enterprises and various projects developed and being developed in Iraq with the assistance of the CEMA member nations over the entire territory of the country have had a positive influence on changing its appearance and have contributed to the development of the national economy.

One of the very important spheres for the collaboration of the socialist commonwealth countries and Iraq is the training of skilled national personnel.

With Soviet assistance, 12 training centers have been established for 5,000 students to train skilled specialists for the petroleum mining, metalworking, machine building, chemical, petrochemical, electrical equipment and textile industries, radio and telephone communications and the repair of road building equipment. Skilled workers were also trained in the course of the building of various industrial enterprises and projects and their operation by the CEMA member countries. A significant number of Iraqi citizens have undergone production and technical training at enterprises and institutions of the socialist commonwealth countries.

In 1982 alone, 780 citizens from the Iraqi Republic were admitted to the higher and specialized secondary schools of the fraternal countries. At the start of 1983, around 3,000 Iraqi students were studying in them.

It should be pointed out that the CEMA member nations do not participate in the profit of the enterprises built in Iraq with their assistance and do not endeavor to obtain any economic privileges. Nevertheless, on the basis of utilizing the advantages of the international division of labor, the principles of mutual advantage are being successfully realized and as a result of this the socialist commonwealth countries have received a tangible national economic effect.

In delivering complete equipment and technical documents to Iraq and in sending in their specialists the CEMA member countries receive as payment basically Iraqi oil which is employed in the national economy.

The increased economic might of the socialist commonwealth countries and their peace-loving foreign policy have contributed to the development of mutually advantageous economic ties with Iraq not only on a bilateral basis but also a multilateral one. In 1975, an agreement on collaboration between CEMA and the Iraqi Republic was signed. It was directed at developing multilateral economic and scientific-technical ties on questions of reciprocal interest and envisaged broad cooperation in various areas of the economy, science and technology. A joint CEMA--Iraq Commission has been set up for systematically studying the possibilities of multilateral collaboration and its implementation. Within it are work groups for the individual economic sectors.

The activities of the Joint Commission have contributed to broadening the collaboration of the CEMA member nations with Iraq in industry, in developing and producing oil and gas, in agriculture and irrigation, science and technology and in foreign trade. The volume of trade turnover trebled in 1976-1982.



The mutual desire of the CEMA member nations and Iraq to strengthen multilateral ties on the bases of equality and mutual advantage makes it possible to hope that this beneficial economic and scientific-technical collaboration will develop successfully in the future.

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## TRADE WITH LDC'S

### CEMA-ALGERIAN COOPERATION IN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 3, Mar 84 (signed to press 27 Feb 84) pp 68-70

[Article by Peter Marks of the CEMA Secretariat: "On a Just and Equal Basis"]

[Excerpts] Trade between the CEMA member nations and Algeria has been carried out on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. The trade volume has risen by 4.5-fold from 1970 through 1982. Over this time the structure of exports to Algeria by the CEMA member nations has changed significantly with an increase in the share of machinery, equipment, complete installations as well as technical services. In their imports from Algeria there is a predominance of raw products and agricultural goods, although the assortment of purchased semi-finished and finished industrial goods has gradually been expanding.

The enterprises established on the basis of collaboration with the CEMA member nations become state property. In the process of construction Algeria also receives production technology which will be employed in operating them and the corresponding personnel of specialists and workers is trained.

An important prerequisite for the development of the national economy and for improving its structure is the exploration and tapping of natural resources. Even in the mid-1960's, Soviet geologists had begun exploratory work for ferrous, non-ferrous, rare and precious metals and nonmetallic minerals and have prepared integrated programs for the development of a number of deposits. The USSR participated in the organizing of the National Society for the Exploration and Exploitation of Mineral Resources, SONAREM. Soviet geologists comprised a majority among the foreign specialists employed there. Soviet equipment was supplied for the chemical, spectral and petrographic laboratories under the central geological base. Many leaders of the company received a higher education in the USSR.

By the mid-1970's, Soviet specialists had discovered and studied over 50 deposits of copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, mercury, tungsten, tin, silver, antimony, rare metals, barite, celestine, kaolin and other minerals. Twenty of these are already in operation or have been prepared for it. At present, around 200 Soviet geologists are working in Algeria.

Bulgarian organizations were involved in the exploration for zinc, lead and other non-ferrous metals, building materials and phosphorites. They have also conducted extensive research on discovering and tapping underground water.

GDR specialists have discovered coal reserves in the region of Bechar while Polish specialists have found raw materials for the construction industry.

Much has been done by Romanian geologists. In the Hoggar, they have discovered two large uranium and gold deposits; additional prospecting has been carried out for copper and barite deposits and tungsten has been found.

Algeria has also been given assistance in developing the discovered deposits. Thus, with Bulgarian involvement, a mining-processing combine has been built and put into operation for mining and processing the Kerzet-Yusef lead-zinc ores and a mine and flotation mill have been built for processing copper ore. Poland has worked on deepening the mine shafts. The CSSR has worked out the technical specifications for coal mining in the Sahara regions and the GDR has developed the plans for developing the coal deposits and its industrial utilization. Romania has provided aid in establishing new mines for producing iron ore as well as reopening abandoned ones.

On the basis of the deposit in the Azzaba area prospected by Soviet geologists, a mining-metallurgical combine has been built and this produces more than 300 tons of high-purity mercury a year. At present Algeria is a major producer and exporter of this very valuable metal. With Soviet participation, the nation's largest lead-zinc mine has been reconstructed in El-Abiodh and a processing mill has been built. These are the first large non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises in Algeria.

In Algeria there are more than 20 drilling rigs manufactured in the USSR in operation. Soviet oil workers are also involved in operating them. A significant portion of the crude is transported in Soviet-produced tankers. The delivery of these started in 1971, when the Western companies endeavored to organize a boycott in response to the measures of establishing state control over the nation's oil resources.

A large amount of equipment was also supplied from Romania. Its specialists operate the Romanian drilling rigs, in particular in the Sahara areas, and are employed in the central offices of the Algerian State Oil Company, SONATRAC.

A vivid example of the integrated assistance to Algeria is the collaboration with the USSR in ferrous metallurgy. In 1972, there went into operation a converter shop at the largest El-Hadjar metallurgical combine in the Arab countries in the area of Annaba with a capacity of 410,000 tons of steel a year. The growing demand for ferrous metals led to a broadening of collaboration. In 1978, a rod mill was put into operation and this was also built with the aid of Soviet specialists. Capacity was also completed for producing 1.2 million tons of iron and 1.2 thousand tons of coke a year. This made it possible for Algeria to satisfy the needs of industry for coke.

In 1980, construction of this combine was completed. It produces pipe and rolled products. Its capacity has been increased from 410,000 tons of steel to 2 million tons. After the completion of the second-stage project in 1982, the combine met one-half of the nation's demand for steel. Its construction also aided the shaping of a better employment structure for the population. The enterprise presently employs around 7,000 persons; the number of employees in the other sectors of industry has increased by more than 10,000 persons.

Specialists are being trained at the Mining-Metallurgical Institute in Annaba and this institute was also built with Soviet assistance. Nearby is a mining-metallurgical vocational and technical training center and its equipment was a gift from the USSR to the Algerian people. Around 400 Soviet specialists are employed at projects of the combine's second stage.

Enterprises built with Soviet assistance in 1982 produced 96 percent of the steel, 38 percent of the rolled products, 100 percent of the iron, coke and mercury, as well as 64 percent of the zinc concentrate and 72 percent of the lead concentrate (of the total output in the nation).

The foundry-fittings plant is the major cooperation project of Algeria and the GDR and was completed in 1977. It produces castings for the automotive industry, 420 types and sizes of valves for pipelines employed in industry and agriculture.

The GDR has also provided assistance in building a large foundry in Tiaret and this will annually produce 11,000 tons of iron products and 7,000 tons of steel ones. The first stage of the shop went into production in March 1983.

Some 70 Polish specialists were involved in working out and implementing a plan for establishing a shipyard in Oran.

A major area of collaboration is agriculture. One of the key areas here is increasing the efficient use of the water resources. Bulgaria has provided great aid in irrigation, pasture water supply, the supply of drinking and industrial water, hydropower and reclamation construction. Some 90 Hungarian specialists were involved in creating irrigation systems and other hydraulic works. Romanian engineers and technicians together with Algerian specialists raised the dam on the Kseub River by 15 m and this was good training for the Algerian hydroconstruction workers. Soviet organizations have been involved in irrigation construction since the mid-1960's.

Collaboration is also being widened in the training of skilled personnel. With Soviet assistance, higher technical schools have been established in Algeria including the Oil, Gas and Chemistry Institute, the Mining-Metallurgical Institute, the Land Reclamation Institute, the Higher Veterinary School, the National Light Industry Institute, the Industrial Chemical Institute, the Applied Mathematics Institute and others. Around 1,000 higher-school teachers are working in Algeria. The GDR has built and equipped an Institute of Precision Mechanics in Algeria, while Poland has established the Maritime Institute. The GDR, Poland, USSR and other CEMA member nations have taken an active part in organizing vocational and technical training.

The economic ties of the CEMA member nations and Algeria are broad and diverse. On 1 January 1983, in Algeria with technical assistance from the socialist commonwealth nations, 325 industrial enterprises and other national economic projects had been built, are being built or are to be built. The scale of collaboration is growing every year and this is assuming an evermore integrated nature.

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## TRADE WITH LDC'S

### ASSISTANCE TO PDRY IN GOLD PROSPECTING

LD161644 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From "Window on the Arab World" written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] A joint government agreement was signed in Moscow under which the Soviet Union will render economic assistance to Democratic Yemen in prospecting for gold deposits in Hadramawt. Democratic Yemen will receive Soviet excavation equipment and loans facilities to achieve this project. It goes without saying that the Soviet assistance is disinterested and the deposits discovered will be the full property of Democratic Yemen. This is the Soviet principle with all Arab and other developing countries in the field of economy. In the Soviet Union there are no monopolies which seek to secure cheap and free raw materials, submissive concessions and other forms of exploiting the resources of the developing countries as the multinational Western firms are doing. The Soviet Union sincerely tries to help the developing countries in extracting their natural resources for themselves and in building national industry for this purpose.

This is how Syria and Iraq built their national oil industry with the help of the Soviet Union. Our country helped Algeria in building a mining industry. All that had been built in these countries with Soviet assistance is considered totally their national property and serves the cause of their social and economic progress. This is the case of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

CSO: 1812/280



## GENERAL

### CEMA PARTICIPATION IN UN PROGRAMS HIGHLIGHTED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5, May 84 (signed to press 4 May 84) pp 64-67

[Article by Yuriy Zhuravlev of the CEMA Secretariat: "In the Interests of Peace and Progress (Review of CEMA Ties With International Organizations in 1983)"]

[Excerpts] The positions of the CEMA member nations on the urgent questions of international relations have been reflected in the speeches of the Council's representatives at many major international forums in 1983, including at the 38th UN General Assembly Session, the Session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the 22d Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Organization for Educational, Scientific and Cultural Questions (UNESCO), the 6th Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the 38th Session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECF) and other forums in which CEMA delegations participated.

#### At the Session of the UN General Assembly

The CEMA delegation submitted to the section material on the present stage of collaboration among the CEMA member nations. In the context of reviewing questions concerning collaboration in the area of new and replenishable energy sources, it provided information on the course of collaboration within CEMA in developing new effective methods for converting solar, chemical, wind and geo-thermal energy into electric, thermal and mechanical energy as well as economic devices and units. On the basis of this experience at present the involved CEMA member nations and CEMA bodies are working out joint measures aimed at providing help in implementing the Nairobi Program.<sup>1</sup>

#### Collaboration With the UN ECE

Collaboration of CEMA with the UN ECE has encompassed a larger portion of areas of activity for this regional economic commission. The Conference on Security and Collaboration in Europe (1975) noted the particular role of the UN ECE in

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the UN Conference on New and Replenishable Energy Sources (Nairobi, 1981) in which a CEMA delegation participated.

carrying out the decisions elaborated by it. Naturally, in collaboration with the UN ECE, CEMA gives primary importance to those problems which correspond to the provisions of the Final Act of the All-European Conference. "A representative of the CEMA Secretariat," the annual report of the UN ECE pointed out, "described collaboration between his organization and the ECE in a number of areas, including energy, science and technology, transportation and environmental protection. This collaboration which has grown stronger as a result of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, will further assist in improving economic relations."

The UN ECE has given great attention to working out the problems of energy and in the Final Act an important role was assigned to these.<sup>2</sup> In this area, CEMA collaboration with the UN ECE has steadily developed. In 1983, along with the already traditional participation of CEMA in the research for a possible unification of power systems of Eastern and Western Europe within a group of experts studying the problems of pooling the large energy systems, CEMA sent its own specialists to many of the UN ECE bodies and provided materials on the problems of the rational utilization and saving of energy. These included a report on the collaboration of the CEMA member nations in the rational utilization of secondary types of energy (for a ECE symposium held in Bucharest), information on multilateral collaboration among the CEMA member nations in the area of power-saving equipment (for an ECE work group for machine building and automation), and materials on multilateral collaboration among the CEMA member nations in using high-calory types of fuel (for a seminar held in Moscow). The paper "Experience of Utilizing in Ferrous Metallurgy of the CEMA Member Nations and Yugoslavia the Secondary Energy and, in Particular, Low-Potential Sources of Heat and Energy, Including the Heat From the Heated Metallurgical Products, Semifinished and Wastes" was used by the corresponding ECE Committee in preparing research on the strategy of utilizing energy in ferrous metallurgy, while information on multilateral collaboration of the CEMA member nations in saving fuel in transport was referred to by the ECE Committee for Domestic Transport. The experience of CEMA in organizing multilateral collaboration in energy and the assessment of CEMA collaboration with the UN ECE in this area have been widely reflected in its documents. Thus, the report on the 39th Session of the ECE Committee on Gas (January 1983) states that "collaboration between CEMA and the ECE in the area of the gas system as before has grown wider and that it will assist in developing European-wide collaboration."

CEMA and the UN ECE have also collaborated successfully in the transportation sphere. Information has been steadily exchanged. CEMA has provided the UN ECE with materials on the results of multilateral collaboration among the CEMA member nations in the transportation sphere for the years 1976-1980 and on its prospects during the current five-year plan as well as on the multilateral implementation of measures to increase the carrying capacity of the international rail lines. In 1983, the CEMA Secretariat turned over to the Commission the

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<sup>2</sup> The USSR introduced a proposal for holding high-level European-wide conferences on collaboration in the area of environmental conservation, for the development of energy and transportation; for the first problem such a conference within the UN ECE was held in 1979 with CEMA participation.

Basic Provisions for a Method of Joint Forecasting for the Development of Transportation in the CEMA Member Nations as well as materials dealing with determining the geographic direction of the transport flows and considering the interaction of the different types of transport. The latter were used in preparing research by a group of ECE experts on the development of trends of transport and transport policy. The importance of such information is apparent for establishing European-wide links. With good reason the Helsinki Final Act devoted a special section to collaboration in the transportation sphere. In particular, it stated that the states participating in the conference "voiced a desire to increase activities among the existing international organizations on the questions of transportation, and in particular the Committee for Domestic Transport of the UN ECE, and express their intention to assist this by their efforts." The importance which the UN ECE gives to collaboration with CEMA in this area can be seen from the fact that in the Report of the 38th UN ECE Session to the Committee on Domestic Transport "it was proposed that more consideration be given to the operating results of other international organizations in the transportation area by broadening collaboration with these organizations and, in particular, with CEMA."

The ties of CEMA with the UN ECE also encompass other areas, including statistics. Here many problems are being worked out jointly, in particular, the establishing of conversion keys between the statistical classifications and nomenclatures of the United Nations and CEMA.

#### Collaboration on Environmental Questions

Collaboration on environmental questions, including water utilization, is an important area of activity for the UN ECE. As is known, for a long time CEMA has been contributing to a solution of these questions on an European-wide scale, since the realization of the measures outlined by the Helsinki Final Act and the documents approved by the high-level European-wide conference on environmental questions (1979) is of primary significance. In 1983, a detailed list of measures carried out by CEMA in the given area in 1982 and plan for 1983 was forwarded to the UN ECE Secretariat for the Intersecretariat Conference of International Organizations on Water Problems in Europe which was conducted by it jointly with the UNEP [United Nations Environment Program] Secretariat; for the ECE Seminar on Low-Waste and Waste-Free Technology there was an extensive paper on the basic results of a conference within the CEMA Council for the Questions of Protecting and Improving the Environment. In line with the study carried out by the ECE Committee on Housing Questions and Urban Development on the Question "Integrated Policy and Strategy in the Area of Population Points," material was provided on the experience of multilateral collaboration among the CEMA member nations in the area of protecting and improving the urban environment.

CEMA collaboration has continued with other international organizations concerned with environmental problems. CEMA was represented at the 11th Session of the UNEP Managers Council. Prospects have also opened up for the development of collaboration between CEMA and UNEP in the area of a global system of environmental monitoring, for an international program on chemical safety, an economic and noneconomic evaluation of man's impact on the environment and low-waste technology. The report of the Session of the UNEP Managers Council pointed out

that "substantial results have been achieved in activities under an agreement on collaboration signed by CEMA and UNEP.<sup>3</sup> CEMA gives particular attention to activities related to the decision of the Special Session of the UNEP Managers Council and in particular the Nairobi Declaration, and in determining the measures which should be carried out within CEMA, particularly considers the System-Wide Medium-Term UNEP Environmental Program for 1984-1989 adopted at the 10th Session of the UNEP Managers Council and which provides a basis for the further development of international activities to protect the environment." CEMA and UNEP collaboration was the subject of review in the course of a visit in 1983 by the UNEP Executive Director M. Tolba to the CEMA Secretariat.

#### Ties With the IAEA and Specialized UN Agencies

In accord with the agreement concluded in 1975, appropriate ties have been maintained between CEMA and the International Atomic Agency (IAEA). A CEMA representative participated in the 27th Session of the IAEA General Conference. Representatives of 15 developing nations were informed about CEMA activities in utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. A study trip was organized for them through the European CEMA member nations for acquainting them with the development of nuclear power. The CEMA Secretariat participated in an international conference for the CEMA member nations and representatives of the Agency on the questions of IAEA guarantees for the storage of irradiated fuel. At the CEMA Secretariat, a meeting was held with the director of the IAEA Nuclear Safety Section.

CEMA cooperation has also been carried out with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). CEMA representatives have participated in the work of their higher forums while the deputy director general of the WIPO participated in a regular session of the conference of department leaders for invention of the CEMA member nations in Havana.

#### In the Aims of Assisting Economic Development

In 1983, CEMA maintained ties with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNCTAD.

The 39th ESCAP Session in which a CEMA observer participated noted: "The Commission was informed on support from CEMA for possible measures in the area of collaboration between the CEMA Secretariat and ESCAP in the aim of assisting the development of trade between the CEMA and ESCAP member nations and the readiness of the CEMA Secretariat to continue such support."

The nations of the Latin American continent and their regional and subregional economic organizations for an extended time have shown interest in the experience of socialist economic integration and CEMA activities as well as in interaction with it. For this reason the CEMA Secretariat has regularly provided

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<sup>3</sup> An agreement on CEMA and UNEP collaboration was signed on 3 September 1979.



informative materials to ECLA, the Latin American Economic System, the Andean Group and other regional organizations. In particular, the ECLA Secretariat, upon its request, was forwarded materials on the experience and production processes employed in the individual CEMA member nations for exploiting the deposits of low-grade (poor) copper ores and for collaboration among the CEMA member nations in the area of navigation and chartering activities.

Within the preparations for the Fourth General UNIDO Conference which is to be held in August 1984, CEMA has participated in the international forum held in Tbilisi, USSR, on the questions of modern technology and development. Here material was presented on CEMA experience. Upon a request of the UNIDO Secretariat, the IIEPWSS [International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System] has prepared and forwarded to it material on the particular features of industrialization in the CEMA member nations and the role of collaboration in this process. CEMA representatives were present at the regular session of the UNIDO Council and at a consultation for the pharmaceutical industry held in Budapest.

An active form of passing on experience in multilateral economic and scientific-technical collaboration among the CEMA member nations and their economic integration to the developing countries is the involvement of specialists from the CEMA Secretariat in various seminars and courses conducted by the United Nations and its agencies for the representatives of these countries. Specialists from the CEMA Secretariat and the IIEPWSS have spoken on such measures in 1983 to approximately 400 representatives of a majority of the developing countries from all regions of the world.

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## GENERAL

### POLISH UN RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5, May 84 (signed to press 4 May 84) pp 48-49

[Article by Pieter Freiberg, director of the Department of International Organizations Under the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Strengthening Confidence in International Economic Relations"]

[Text] On 20 December 1983, upon Polish initiative, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on strengthening confidence in international economic relations. The aim of the resolution was to protect these relations against the consequences of political tension by working out measures coordinated on the international level for strengthening confidence in economic ties.

Poland's initiative for strengthening confidence in international economic relations was proposed as early as March 1982 in a speech in the Sejm by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was a regular example of the consistent activities by Poland on the international scene aimed at ensuring security and the unviolated development of all-round international economic collaboration.

The Polish initiative encountered full support from all the Warsaw Pact member states. This was reflected in the Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee (4-5 January 1983) in which the Warsaw Pact states favored a "broadening of business-like collaboration as much as possible in the trade, industrial, agricultural and scientific-technical areas without any discrimination and for measures to strengthen confidence in economic relations."

The present historical stage is characterized by a rapid internationalization of economic and social processes. There is a growing relationship between the development of the individual countries and the entire world community, a number of global problems has arisen and is growing more complex and the role of international collaboration is increasing in solving these. Many urgent economic problems which touch on the interests of various countries require an international pooling of efforts for resolution, for they are the result of deepening economic ties and the internationalizing of all international life. At the same time, certain Western countries are endeavoring to replace this reciprocal relationship with unilateral dependence. Protectionism, embargoes the halting of credit, economic sanctions and other discriminatory measures

toward the socialist countries as well as a number of the developing states with a progressive orientation, as undertaken by the leading Western countries, are attempts to subordinate the objective logic in the development of the international division of labor to a logic of military-political rivalry. This is an attempt to turn the world market into an arena of economic wars.

All of this has impeded the reorganization of international economic relations and the development of international trade on a just, equal and democratic base. It has told negatively on the commercial and economic collaboration of the nations with different socioeconomic systems. The developing countries are particularly experiencing severe consequences from such a situation.

Under the conditions of the destabilization of international economic relations caused by the imperialist forces, the question of the measures of confidence between states is completely natural and pertinent. For precisely this reason at the 38th UN General Assembly Session, Poland came out with the initiative:

To counter the negative trend of limiting and destabilizing economic international collaboration for political motives in all areas, including between East and West;

To protect this collaboration against the destructive influence of political tension, for example, by banning the use of economic pressure for political aims;

To guarantee all states, particularly the small- and medium-sized ones, the right of the safe and sovereign execution of economic activities on their territory as well as the right to equal participation in international economic relations;

To set up in the future an international system of economic security.

The adopting of the resolution on this question by the UN General Assembly was preceded by intense and difficult talks. They were impeded by the hostile attitude on the part of the delegations of certain Western countries, primarily the United States, and not even so much for the idea as for its initiators. Pressure was applied to the Polish delegation so that it would completely abandon the proposal of the draft at the given session. When this tactic did not succeed, the West decided to abstain from voting.

The Polish initiative received full support from the developing countries which had been alarmed by the undermining of confidence in international trade which for them was of vitally important significance and which also were endeavoring to establish a new international economic order.

From the very outset the Polish initiative was completely and fully supported by the USSR and the other CEMA nations.

The position of this group of countries was summarized in a speech before the Second Committee by the Deputy CEMA Secretary Zdislaw Kurowski: "...The development of trade requires a better political climate and demands the abandoning of all forms of discriminatory restrictions for political reasons. For

this reason it is essential to work out within the United Nations measures to strengthen confidence between states in the economic sphere."

The resolution "Strengthening Confidence in International Economic Relations" was approved by the General Assembly with no delegation voting against. In it the General Assembly expressed certainty of the need to respect the principles of equality and sovereignty among states in their economic relations and the defense of these relations against the unfavorable consequences of international political tension. The General Assembly requested that the UN Secretary General conduct consultations with all states and the specialized institutions and corresponding organizations of the UN system on what measures they consider it possible to adopt which would aid the development and activate international economic collaboration.

The exchange of opinions on this question can be the basis for a report by the UN Secretary General at the 39th General Assembly Session. The further development of the Polish initiative in the United Nations and outside its system means the approval of a line of a lessening of tension and strengthening the material bases of international security.

The positive political effect of the initiative has been greatly felt during the period of a heightening of tension, the increase in the arms race brought about by the imperialist powers and the spread of mistrust in relations between states and peoples. Precisely this explains the high regard for the political importance of the new Polish initiative at such an international forum as the UN General Assembly. The resolution adopted by it opens up the way to further joint comprehensive actions for the good of the international community as a whole and for each of its individual members.

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## GENERAL

### CEMA COUNTRY INCOME, WAGE AVERAGES IN 1983

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 5, May 84 (signed to press 4 May 84) p 50

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Facts and Figures"]

[Excerpt] In 1983, the standard of living of the Bulgarian population continued to rise. Real income, in comparison with the previous year, increased by 2.8 percent. The average monthly wages of employees in the national economy was 202 leva and rose by 2.4 percent in comparison with 1982.

The average monthly earnings of Hungarian workers and employees in 1983, taken along with the additional payments, were 5,240 forints which was 4.6 percent more than in 1982. The average monthly earnings of workers from the agricultural cooperatives rose by 3.5 percent and reached 4,670 forints. Real per capita income remained on the 1982 level.

In the GDR, the net monetary income of the population last year increased by 2.9 billion marks in comparison with 1982, or by 2.3 percent. Real per capita income of the population increased by 2.3 percent.

In Mongolia, the increase in the monetary income of the population last year was 5.5 percent over the previous year while real per capita income rose by 3.4 percent.

In Poland, the average monthly nominal wage calculated per worker in the nationalized sector of the national economy (considering surpayments, compensation and other payments) in 1983 was 14,510 zlotys and real earnings rose by approximately 2 percent.

The monetary income of the Romanian population in the socialist sector in 1983 was 342.6 billion lei and this was 5.1 percent more than in the previous year. The average monthly earnings of workers and employees reached 2,601 lei or 76 lei more than in 1982. The monetary income of the peasantry also increased from labor on the agricultural production cooperatives and from the sale of agricultural products to the socialist enterprises.

The average monthly earnings of workers and white collar personnel in the Soviet national economy in 1983 was 182 rubles in comparison with 177.3 rubles in 1982.

The average monthly wages of kolkhoz members rose by 7 percent. Considering the payments and benefits from the public consumption funds, earnings of workers and white collar personnel increased from 247 to 254 rubles a month. Real per capita income increased by 2 percent.

In the CSSR, monetary income of the population in 1983 reached 393.1 billion koruny, increasing by 3 percent in comparison with 1982. The real monetary income rose by 1.9 percent. Average monthly earnings of the employees in the socialist sector of the national economy (not including the unified agricultural cooperatives) rose to 2,790 koruny or by 1.9 percent. Their real wages increased by 0.8 percent in 1983 in comparison with 1982.

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## GENERAL

### CONVENTION ON INTERSTATE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 26 (2256) 27 Jul 84 pp 551-558

[Text] 453. Convention on the Legal Status, Privileges and Immunities of Interstate Economic Organizations Operating in Certain Areas of Cooperation

The states participating in this Convention, desiring to further the development of work by interstate economic organizations operating in certain areas of cooperation and thus to contribute to a strengthening of friendly relations among the member states of these organizations, agreed to the following:

#### I. Introduction

##### Article I

##### Terminology Used

In this Convention:

- a. "Interstate economic organization operating in certain areas of cooperation" (hereinafter "Organization") signifies an international organization, the members of which are states, established on the basis of an international agreement for coordinating its members' actions in collaboration and cooperation in certain areas of economics, science and technology;
- b. "Host state" signifies the state on whose territory the Organization or its body is located or where a session of its body is convened;
- c. "Organization spaces" signifies any building or part of a building, including the plot of land serving the given building or part of a building, used by the Organization with the consent of the host state;
- d. "Representative body" signifies a body of the Organization consisting of representatives of member states;

e. "Representatives of states" signifies representatives of member states in the Organization's representative bodies, members of delegations sent by Organization member states to sessions of these bodies, as well as observers;

f. "Officials" signifies Organization staff members who have been placed in the category of officials by decision of its representative body and are indicated in a list of such persons which the Organization provides to states where the Organization and its bodies are located as well as other Organization member states;

g. "Chief official of the Organization" signifies the head of the Organization's administrative-executive body appointed by its representative body and empowered in accordance with the Organization's founding documents;

h. "Observers" signifies representatives of nonmember states of the Organization who participate, on the Organization's invitation, in sessions of its bodies as well as in meetings and conferences called by the Organization.

## Article II

### Sphere of Application

This Convention applies to organizations:

- a. All members of which are states participating in this Convention, or
- b. All member states of which will decide on this, or
- c. The founding documents of which envisage the application of this Convention to them.

## II. Organization

### Article III

#### Organization's Subordination to International Law

In implementing the provisions of Article II participating states will consider that, in accordance with this Convention, the privileges and immunities it prescribes are granted to organizations which are subject to international law stemming from the statutes of their founding documents as a whole, and which in this capacity can conclude international agreements and function in international relations to the extent necessary for accomplishing their goals and functions, in conformity with the aforementioned documents and resolutions of their empowered representative bodies.



#### Article IV

##### Organization's Subordination to Intrastate Law

1. The Organization is recognized as a juridical person.
2. The Organization has the capacity necessary to fulfill the functions assigned to it and, in particular, it can:
  - a. Conclude agreements;
  - b. Acquire, lease and alienate property;
  - c. Appear in court.

#### Article V

##### Immunity of Spaces, Archives and Documents

Organization spaces as well as Organization archives and documents, including official correspondence, are inviolable regardless of their location.

#### Article VI

##### Immunity from Jurisdiction

The property and assets of the Organization have immunity from any form of administrative or judicial intervention, with the exception of instances where the Organization itself declines immunity.

#### Article VII

##### Exemption from Taxes and Fees

1. The Organization and the spaces it occupies are exempt from direct taxes and other mandatory payments and fees, both statewide and local, having the nature of a tax, with the exception of payments for municipal and other similar kinds of services.
2. The Organization is exempt from customs fees and restrictions on the import and export of items intended for official use.

#### Article VIII

##### Exemption from Financial Control

The Organization's financial activity is not subject to the control of central or local authorities of the host state.

## Article IX

### Communications Privileges

The Organization has no less favorable conditions on the territory of each Organization member state with respect to priority, tariffs and rates of postal, telegraph and telephone communications than those for diplomatic representations in these states.

## Article X

### Printed Works

With observance of the law prevailing in the state where the Organization is located, the Organization has the right, in accordance with its objectives and functions, to publish and disseminate printed works, the publication of which is prescribed by the Organization's founding documents or by decrees of its empowered representative body.

## III. State Representatives

### Article XI

#### Privileges and Immunities

##### 1. State representatives have:

a. Immunity from personal arrest or detention as well as from the jurisdiction of judicial and administrative establishments with respect to all actions they may commit as representatives;

b. Immunity of official correspondence and documents;

c. Exemption from customs duties and fees (with the exception of warehouse fees and transportation fees) on items intended for personal use and for the official use of state delegations;

d. Exemption from customs inspection of personal baggage in the absence of serious grounds to assume that the baggage contains items for which import or export is prohibited or regulated by quarantine rules of the appropriate state participating in the Convention;

e. Exemption from direct taxes and fees with respect to wages paid them by the state they represent;

f. Exemption from personal obligations.

2. Provisions of paragraphs e and f of paragraph 1 of this article apply to members of the representative's family accompanying him if they are not citizens of the corresponding state participating in this Convention or do not reside in it permanently.

3. State representatives in the Organization's main representative body have the privileges and immunities granted to diplomatic representatives in the given state in addition to the privileges and immunities indicated in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 of this article do not apply to relationships between bodies of the state and representatives of this state.

## Article XII

### Renunciation of Immunity

The privileges and immunities prescribed by Article XI of this Convention are granted to the persons mentioned in this article exclusively in official interests. Each state can renounce the immunity of its representative in all cases where, in the opinion of this state, immunity hinders exercise of justice and renunciation of immunity is not detrimental to the objectives for which it was granted.

## IV. Officials

## Article XIII

### Privileges and Immunities

#### 1. Officials:

a. Are not subject to judicial and administrative liability with respect to all actions which they may commit as officials;

b. Are exempt from personal obligations;

c. Are exempt from direct taxes and fees with respect to wages and other remunerations which the Organization pays them;

d. Are exempt from customs duties and fees (with the exception of warehouse fees and transportation fees) on items intended for personal use, including items for acquisition on initial entry into the host state of the Organization or its bodies, and they are exempt from obtaining permission for the export of such items on departing from this state. Items imported by officials can be alienated by them in the host states of the Organization or its bodies in accordance with the procedure established in these countries.

2. Provisions of paragraphs 1b and 1d of this article apply to members of an official's family living with him if they are not citizens of host states of the Organization or its bodies or do not reside in them permanently.

3. The Organization's chief official has privileges and immunities granted to diplomatic representatives in the given state in addition to the privileges and immunities indicated in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Provisions of paragraphs 1b, 1c and 1d of this article do not apply to relationships between officials and bodies of the state of which they are citizens or on whose territory they permanently reside.

#### Article XIV

##### Renunciation of Immunity

The privileges and immunities prescribed by Article XIII of this Convention are granted to officials exclusively in the interests of the Organization and of independent performance of official functions by these persons. The Organization's chief official has the right and obligation to renounce immunity granted to any official of the Organization in those cases where, in his opinion, immunity hinders the exercise of justice and where it can be renounced without detriment to the Organization's interests. The right to renounce immunity with respect to the Organization's chief official rests with the representative body which appointed him.

#### V. General Provisions

#### Article XV

##### Assistance to State Representatives and Officials

1. A state participating in this Convention grants state representatives in the Organization's bodies, state delegations at sessions of the Organization's bodies and at meetings and conferences it convenes, as well as officials, the opportunities necessary to perform their functions. The host state in particular gives assistance in providing the aforementioned persons with official and living spaces, medical assistance and other social and municipal services in accordance with the procedure established in the given state.

2. Provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article do not relate to state representatives and officials who are citizens of the host state or who permanently reside on its territory.

#### Article XVI

##### Respect for State Law

The Organization and the persons who enjoy privileges and immunities prescribed in this Convention are obligated to respect the laws of a state participating in this Convention on whose territory they are located.



## VI. Final Provisions

### Article XVII

#### Signing of the Convention

This Convention is open for signature until 31 December 1981.

### Article XVIII

#### Joining

After the date indicated in Article XVII, this Convention is open for joining by any state. Documents on joining are submitted to the depository for custody.

### Article XIX

#### Ratification

This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification are submitted to the depository for custody.

### Article XX

#### Effective Date

1. The Convention becomes effective on the 60th day after the sixth instrument of ratification or document on joining is submitted for custody.
2. For each state which has submitted its instrument of ratification or document on joining for custody after the sixth instrument of ratification or document on joining has been submitted for custody, it becomes effective on the 60th day after this state submits the instrument of ratification or document on joining for custody.

### Article XXI

#### Amendment

1. This Convention can be amended only with the consent of all states participating in the Convention. Proposals for amendments may be made by any state participating in the Convention. Such proposals are sent to the depository.
2. Amendments to this Convention are subject to ratification and become effective after the last instrument of ratification of states participating in the Convention is submitted to the depository.

## Article XXII

### Effective Term

This Convention is concluded for an unlimited term.

## Article XXIII

### Denunciation

1. Any state can denounce this Convention by submitting a notification of this to the depository.
2. The denunciation becomes effective 12 months from the day notification is received by the depository.
3. If the obligation to grant the Organization the immunities and privileges prescribed by this Convention is made by member states of this Organization on the basis of its founding documents or resolutions, denunciation of the Convention has no effect on the validity of this obligation.

## Article XXIV

### The Depository

The original copy of this Convention is submitted for custody to the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which will perform the functions of depository of this Convention.

Done in the city of Budapest on 5 December 1980 in Russian in one copy.

By authorization of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,  
I. Velinov

By authorization of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic,  
(Ye. Silbereki)

By authorization of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,  
Nguyen (Suan Chang)

By authorization of the Government of the German Democratic Republic,  
(Sh. Supranovits)

By authorization of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, (E. Garsini Gerra)

By authorization of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic,  
O. Jambaldorj

By authorization of the Government of the Polish People's Republic,  
M. (Regent-Lekhovitch)

By authorization of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,  
N. Osetrov

By authorization of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,  
S. Vanek

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The Convention was signed on behalf of the USSR on 5 December 1980 and ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 29 June 1981.

The USSR instrument of ratification was submitted to the CEMA Secretariat for custody on 8 July 1981.

The Convention became effective for the USSR on 17 July 1982 in conformity with Article XX of the Convention.

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GENERAL

NEW FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE

[Editorial Report] Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English, in Vol XXX No 179 (7564) of 5 September, carries on page 1 an unattributed notice of a meeting on 4 September between Ivan Arkhipov, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Bruno Corti, the Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs. Two others participated in the talks. They were Giovanni Migliuolo, the Italian Ambassador in Moscow, and Nikolai Romanov, who is listed as a "first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR." Romanov was not previously listed among the first deputies of this ministry.

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**23 OCT 84**